

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 11TH, 1890.

NUMBER 32

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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### Traveller's Directory

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COCCOADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6:30, 8:30 a. m. and 12 m., 3 and 5:30 p. m., returning from Palmeiras at 7:30, 9:30 a. m., 2, 4:45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6, 8, 9:30, 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m., returning at 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5:35 and 9 p. m.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6:40 a. m. week-days, and 5 p. m. on Sundays arriving at Petropolis at 9:15 and 7:24. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Largo da Prahira at 4 a. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 9:15 and 6:05. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. on week-days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. on Sundays and holidays.

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

### Medical Directory

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Insurance in Force.....	£131,461,825
New Insurance written, 1889.....	" 36,513,354
Total Income, 1889.....	" 6,331,935
Premium Income.....	" 5,483,817
Paid Policyholders.....	" 2,467,262
Total Assets.....	£24,322,981
Liabilities (4% basis).....	" 17,568,591
Surplus.....	" 4,754,390

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W. P. TISDEL, Manager

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Rito, paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve fund..... £ 175,000

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Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Porto Alegre  
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Capital paid up..... £ 625,000  
Reserve fund..... £ 400,000

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 11th, 1890.

THE methods employed by the govern-  
ment for the organization of tickets for the  
approaching congressional elections, can  
not certainly be commended either on the  
ground of republican principle, or of good  
taste and sound policy. It was a serious  
mistake, in the first place, to include in the  
constitutional project an exception in favor  
of the present members of the provisional  
government, who are thus permitted to be-  
come candidates in the next election by a  
special law to be adopted after the election  
takes place. It would have been a noble  
example of patriotism, unselfishness and  
devotion to principle had the members of  
this government insisted that no exceptions  
should be made to the provisions of this  
law, and that it was their duty and pleasure  
to be the first to obey its requirements, even  
at the sacrifice of personal ambition and  
interest. The law which goes into force  
with exceptions, or suspensions, at the very  
outset, is not likely to command much re-  
spect in the future. In addition to this,  
the part taken by the provisional govern-  
ment and the use made of official influ-  
ences in the organization of the state tick-  
ets, is a very serious mistake. We are  
advised that Brazil is to be a federative repub-  
lic, and that the states are to be free to  
manage their own affairs. This means, or  
should mean, that they will be permitted to  
elect their own local governments and select  
their own representatives to the national  
legislature. And yet, not only is the  
national provisional government still ad-  
ministering the state governments, including  
the judicial and police departments, on  
precisely the lines followed by the man-  
archy, but we find that even the tickets for  
senators and representatives are in large  
part emanating from the central authority.  
When ministers find it convenient to make  
election tours to arrange for their return at  
the polls, and when state officials are called  
to consult with the government as to the  
organization of tickets, certainly something  
is radically wrong with the official concep-  
tion of a popular government. It ought  
not to be forgotten that precedents are being  
established which will in future rule the  
management of elections and the general  
policy of the national administration. If  
tickets are to be organized here in Rio de  
Janeiro, and official pressure is to be used  
to secure the return of certain individuals,  
then a republican representative government  
will never be realized.

In commenting on the new draft of a  
constitution for Brazil, the *New York Com-  
mercial Bulletin* of June 25th says of the  
college of presidential electors: "Brazil  
might well have improved, or tried an im-  
provement, on the electoral system." It is  
singular that among all the provisions of  
the American constitution, the particular  
one which has failed most signally has been  
the one most carefully copied by the Brazil-  
ian constitutional commission. Had they  
been thoroughly familiar with the political  
history of the United States, they would  
have known that the original intention of  
the framers of the American constitution  
was never fully realized, and that no effort  
has been made to carry it into execution  
since the second presidential election. There  
was at first very little confidence in the

people and it was very generally believed  
that they could not be trusted to choose the  
chief magistrate of the nation by a direct  
popular election. To guard against the  
influence which dangerous men were ex-  
pected to exert over the people, and to  
provide a check upon hasty popular action,  
they devised a scheme which removed the  
choice of a President from the people and  
conferred it upon a temporary body of  
electors chosen at the popular elections.  
It was presumed that the people would  
indicate no choice, and that the electoral  
colleges would be free to choose any person  
according to their own pleasure. Almost  
from the very beginning, however, the  
people selected their own candidates and  
the electoral college was relegated to the  
subordinate position of registering the popu-  
lar will as expressed at the polls. It has  
been, therefore, an almost useless formali-  
ty, a deceptive incumbrance. The people  
actually nominate their own presidential  
candidates at their great national conven-  
tions, and the electoral colleges would no  
more vote for other candidates than they  
would vote to abolish the office altogether.  
In view of all this, of the recognized useless-  
ness of this provision, it is inexplicable how  
the Brazilian commission came to include  
it in the project now before the country.  
It may be that the people will be apathetic  
enough to elect such colleges of electors  
without looking beyond them to the candi-  
dates for the greatest office in their gift; if  
they do, the country will be ruled by an  
oligarchy and the people will be mere pup-  
pets in their hands. It is impossible for a  
free, spirited and enterprising people to be  
indifferent on such a question, and this will  
inevitably render the electoral college practi-  
cally inoperative.

The final outcome of the Buenos Aires  
revolution has been just what the revolu-  
tionists were fighting for and what the great  
majority of Argentines desired—the expulsion  
of Juarez Celman from the presidency. We  
were certain that the sudden termina-  
tion of fighting did not mean the defeat of  
the revolutionary party, and we could not  
believe that the subsequent acts of the ex-  
ecutive in the removal of the insurgent offi-  
cers from service and the suppression of  
leading newspapers, were wholly in accord-  
ance with the conditions of peace agreed  
upon between the opposing forces. The  
attempt of President Celman, who kept  
himself carefully out of danger during the  
struggle, to enforce repressive measures after  
the opposition had surrendered their arms,  
was clearly not in accord with the  
conditions agreed upon, for several of his  
own cabinet resigned and no one cared to  
take their places. Unable to carry out his  
own plans, even with a not-unfriendly Con-  
gress, and unable to obtain a cabinet which  
could harmonize the demands of the popu-  
lar party with his peculiar views, there was  
no other course left for him to pursue ex-  
cept that of resignation. And even here,  
according to the telegraph, he failed to im-  
prove his last opportunity to do a graceful  
and honorable thing. Instead of submit-  
ting to the manifest will of the people and  
withdrawing from his high position in the  
interests of peace and harmony, he sought  
to compel Vice-President Pellegrini to retire  
with him, and thus leave the country open  
to the disorders attendant upon the choice  
of a successor. Fortunately Pellegrini re-  
fused to be a party to such an intrigue, and  
Celman was eventually compelled to resign  
unconditionally on the 6th inst. The re-  
joicings which immediately followed and  
the almost unanimous expression of confi-  
dence and good will toward his successor,  
who has been able to retain all this through-  
out all his associations with a most corrupt  
government, is ample proof that the person-  
ality of Juarez Celman alone was the principal  
cause of the trouble. If he were endowed  
with one single unselfish sentiment, with  
one single element of patriotism and honor,  
with even the slightest touch of humane  
feeling, the future of Juarez Celman, with  
all his ill-gotten wealth, would be anything  
but enviable. At his door must lie the re-  
sponsibility for all this loss of life and prop-  
erty, and for the national shame and dis-  
credit which have followed. We are glad  
to note that President Pellegrini has lost no  
time in removing the restrictions which  
Celman laid upon the press, and in placing  
the city once more under the control of the  
civil authorities. In due time, we doubt  
not, all the disabilities will be removed  
from those connected with the insurrection,  
and all cause for complaint and ill-feeling

will be swept away forever. And then, under a new and better policy, in which economy and industry shall supplant extravagance and speculation, the Argentine people may soon expect to start once again on the way to a happy and prosperous future.

It has been found advisable, after consulting with the managers of several of our prominent business houses, to defer a regular canvass for subscriptions to the projected hospital fund until an opportunity has been given to consult their friends in England and the United States. The brief delay will occasion no prejudice to the undertaking, for it is generally believed that larger subscriptions will be authorized from the other side than the resident managers would feel themselves at liberty to give were the subscriptions pressed at once. The project has thus far met with so cordial a reception and the promises of assistance have been so spontaneous, that its success may be considered reasonably certain. It is not designed to undertake any very elaborate plan at the outset, consequently the anticipated subscriptions ought to meet the most pressing requirements and leave something over for a maintenance fund. In the meantime we trust our friends will not permit their interest to grow lukewarm, and will use every endeavor to secure a generous support for it. Copies of the subscription prospectus may be obtained at this office.

THE settlement of the difficulties between the police, on the one side, and the soldiers and sailors on the other, is so easy and simple that there ought not to be the slightest hesitation over it. In the first place, the police are entirely within their rights and territory. They are intrusted with the maintenance of order in the streets of this city, and it is their duty to patrol those streets and arrest any disorderly characters, or criminals, whom they may find. On the other hand, the military forces have, or should have, no authority or business in the streets. If they go there, they should be subject to arrest for disorderly conduct just the same as civilians. In times of peace the military should have no privileges whatever, and the civil power should be at all times supreme. If this just and reasonable principle be adopted, then the military forces should be withdrawn altogether, and the soldiers and sailors should never be permitted to loaf around the streets, drinking and creating disturbances, as is now the case. The police must remain at all hazards, for they are necessary to the repression of crime and disorder, while the military force can readily be spared. Let the government, therefore, keep the soldiers in their barracks and the sailors on shipboard and the trouble will be solved at once, and we shall have an end of these daily fights in the public streets.

PERHAPS one of the most singular and least excusable acts of ministerial authority which have thus far been recorded, was that of the acting minister of justice on the 28th ult., published on the 5th inst., in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Co. against Messrs. Max. Nollmann & Co. for the unlawful use of the name "Singer" on their sewing machines. The case had been under trial over a year and a half and had passed through all the stages required by law—always favorably for the plaintiffs—until a decision was reached in the Court of Appeals (*Tribunal de Relação*) on the 29th June last, when the defendant was sentenced to 3½ months imprisonment and 2,750\$ fine. One more recourse remained—an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal—to which the defendants very properly resolved to resort. More recently, however, during the absence of the minister of justice and the temporary occupation of his office by the minister of agriculture, an effort was made by the defendants to obtain executive pardon from the sentence of imprisonment, and the acting minister, overlooking the fact that he was granting two recourses—pardon and appeal—not only acceded to the petition, but entered into an adverse review of the case and the decision of the Court of Appeals. And in doing this, he not only shows marked unfamiliarity with the law and facts of the case, but he leaves it so prejudiced by the weight of his political influence that an impartial hearing in the Supreme Tribunal is now a matter of grave doubt. Aside from the merits of the case, which we have already briefly discussed, and of the impropriety of

a review of a judicial decision by a man of very slight legal training and no experience on the bench, aside from all this there remains one very important question as to the authority of a cabinet minister in such matters. If a cabinet minister, whose duties are largely political in character and who may easily be swayed by political or other influences, is to be permitted to review and reverse the decisions of the highest courts in the country, then republican government is impossible and a judiciary of the highest character and influence will never be obtained. Under the monarchy we have known a minister of agriculture to forbid judicial action in a case which he wished to have settled according to his own ideas, but such an interference with the courts under a republic ought never to be permitted. The sanctity and authority of a judicial decision ought to be scrupulously maintained at all times, for it is the one peaceful recourse of a free people against injustice and oppression. If the courts are respected and their authority maintained, the tendency will always be to elevate the character of the judges and the equity of their decisions. On the contrary, however, if all their learning and labor is to be set aside by a political official in the manner of this act of Minister Glycerio, the Brazilian people will never have a supreme tribunal worthy of the name. At the same time, it is to be deeply regretted that the very first blow at the independence and authority of the courts should have been given by one who was so largely instrumental in overthrowing the old centralized government, and from whom better ideas of popular government and civil rights were expected.

#### CRICKET MATCH.

Below we give the result of the cricket match which took place on the beach at Santos on 8th inst., between the eleven of the Santos and São Paulo Athletic Clubs.

The visitors were first to the wickets and were dismissed after 3½ hours play for 77 runs, of which Wallbrook contributed 54.

The home team then followed and at the call of time had made 73 runs for the loss of 7 wickets and Tross, who was unfortunate enough to dislocate his knee cap while running. The game finished amidst great excitement in a draw in favor of the Santosians.

The fielding of the home team was very good, while Luckley and Skeg latted well against time; for the visitors, Kule howled very well.

The weather was fine and the game well attended.

#### SÃO PAULO XI.

Wm. Rule, thrown out	Skeg	0
V. Lopes, c. Kempster	1	0
W. Miller, b. Tross	1	0
E. Skeg, b. Kempster	1	0
E. E. Wallbrook, b. Richards	54	0
A. Oldhagen, c. Kempster, b. Gepp	1	0
T. Abrell, b. Finsell	1	0
A. Hudnot, run out	3	0
D. Mitchell, run out	0	0
T. Blomley, not out	1	0
H. Tuge, b. Richards	1	0
Extras: Byles 2, Wides 5	7	0

#### SANTOS XI.

T. W. P. Kempster, b. P. Miller	12	0
A. Young, c. Wallbrook, b. Kule	10	0
W. S. Hallie, b. Kule	4	0
H. Tross, retired hurt	6	0
P. H. Gepp, b. Kule	8	0
H. Finsell, b. Kule	0	0
W. Richards, b. W. Miller	0	0
C. Puccell, b. W. Miller	0	0
A. Skeg, not out	3	0
B. Luckley, not out	7	0
W. Ellis, did not bat	0	0
Extras: Byles 12, L. Byles 1, Wides 3	16	0

Umpires, D. A. Bateer and E. Boyes.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold had declined to 240 at Buenos Aires on Saturday last.

—The gold quotation at Montevideo on the 9th inst. was 128½.

—The Argentine Senate elected Sr. Desqui as vice-president of the republic on the 9th.

—The candidacy of Gen. Bartholomeu Mitre for the presidency of Argentina was formally put forward at Buenos Aires yesterday, eliciting the greatest enthusiasm.

—The school of corporals and sergeants at Buenos Aires, which took part in the recent revolution, has been dissolved. The infantry battalions have also been reorganized.

—The resignation of President Jurez Celman was offered and accepted on the 6th inst. He first offered to resign on the 5th, but the Senate declined to accept. Unable to organize a ministry, he was compelled to again tender his resignation on the 6th which was accepted by a vote of 61 against 21.

—A popular manifestation was given to Sr. Leandro Alem at Buenos Aires yesterday, some 60,000 people taking part. In view of the fact that Alem was at the head of the provisional government organized during the recent insurrection, it may be inferred that the revolutionists are suffering no very severe penalties through their recent attempt to overthrow the government.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NICOLINI.

The following names were inadvertently omitted from the list of those who signed the testimonial to Mr. Nicolini, dated 31st July, 1890, and by their wish these names are now added:

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.  
Brazilian Coal Co., Limited.  
William Tront.  
W. J. Coggin.  
James Matthew & Co.  
Mullellum & Lancaster.  
A. Scott Blackwell.  
George Savill.  
Haght Young.  
Aspinall Jones & Co.  
Mansell & Carré.  
The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Limited.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The defalcation in the cash at the Paré telegraph station has been verified to be 12,340\$328.

—Mail advices from Parahyba of the 20th ult. state that the cotton crop in that province promises to be very large.

—The organization of an association for the erection of a Protestant hospital in S. Paulo is meeting with great success in that city.

—The José Bonifácio statue constructed for São Paulo is to be erected in the Largo de S. Francisco, facing Rua de S. Bento.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has decreed a fine of 400\$ for every person, who, without justifiable reasons, refuses assistance to the census collectors.

—On the 9th the population of S. João d'El Rei, Minas Geraes, celebrated the birthday of the *intendente municipal* with fireworks and general rejoicing.

—A telegram to the *Morant* from Santos on the 4th inst., announces the arrival there of "five spontaneous French immigrants." Almost enough for a manifestation!

—The state of Minas Geraes expended 21,327\$836 on its new statistical bureau from April 2nd to June 30th, but thus far the pay roll is the only statistical result obtained.

—A meeting is called at Bahia for the 17th, at which Sr. Araújo will preside, to appoint an executive committee and draw up a platform for the national party in that state.

—The winter appears to have been favorable through the northern provinces, and the rains have been abundant. The prospects for the planters appear to be generally promising.

—There were 1,023 immigrant arrivals at Santos in July, of which 610 were Italians, 264 Portuguese, 54 Spaniards, 46 Germans, and the remainder of diverse nationalities.

—The governor of S. Paulo authorized the payment of 38,981\$250 to the Sociedade Primoterra for the importation of immigrants.

—The importers of coffee at Pernambuco have protested against the exorbitant duties on this article of necessity. The importers claim that the consumption has fallen off 50 per cent. since 1880.

—Mail advices from Goyaz state that influenza has appeared in that capital and that every house has two or three persons down with it. In the military hospital there were no longer any accommodations for the patients.

—The cricket match at Santos on the 3rd, to inaugurate the Santos Athletic Club, between eleven of that city and S. Paulo, resulted in a practical victory for the former, the game ending with 77 for São Paulo and 73 for Santos, with three men not out when the stumps were drawn. Santos is to be congratulated on so favorable a beginning.

—Our Santos exchanges are full of news of thefts and robberies. The city seems to be overrun with thieves of every description. The residents should organize a private force of watchmen and then punish a few of the thieves in a way that will make the exercise of their profession a little more risky than it now is.

—A decree dated on the 10th July grants authority to ten citizens to build an artificial port at S. Domingos dos Torres, Rio Grande do Sul, and to connect this port with Porto Alegre by rail. This port of Torres is at the northern extremity of the Lagoa dos Bréjios and the proposed railway would give Porto Alegre communication with the sea without a straight line.

—On July 19th the Feriado de Nounha, penal settlement composed 1399 prisoners, of which 1247 (including 72 females) were under judicial sentence and 152 under executive deprivation. In addition to these the island contain a garrison, government employees and their families, together with the families of convicts voluntarily residing there, to a number sufficient to bring the total population up to 2,068.

—Telegrams from São Paulo state that Dr. Antonio Braziliense declines peremptorily to permit the use of his name on the official ticket of that state. Dr. Rangel Pestana has also expressed a very unfavorable opinion on the matter, but does not decline the nomination although he repeats his former criticisms on the manner in which the provisional cabinet managed the project of a constitution presented by the commission of which he and Dr. Antonio Braziliense were members.

—The cavalry detachment which has been the cause of so much disorder in Santos was withdrawn from that city on the 1st inst. On embarking at the railway station, they entertained the spectators with cries of: "Death to the police delegate!" "Death to the republican trash!" "Death to the authorities!" "Out with the people of Santos!" and "We shall be back here!" There is nothing like being under such masters as these. If they do go back, we trust the people of Santos will know how to receive them.

—A credit of 10,000\$ has been opened by the government to acquire the telegraph lines between S. Paulo and Campinas.

—It is proposed to organize a joint-stock bakery and pastry-cake's business at Maranhão with a capital of 200,000\$.

—The local press states that Sr. Americo Lobo has resigned the governorship of Paraná and that Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz has been appointed.

—Womler is expressed as to what the wife of the Bahia chief of police said to him when he returned home after appearing in public with a fainting actress in his arms. Our exchanges carefully conceal the matter.

—On the 9th Martins Jr. telegraphed that he had declined to allow his name to be included in the official ticket of representatives from Pernambuco. Sr. José Mariano is a candidate and the Pachá does not like such company.

—A military commission is making a secret investigation into the recent disturbances at Santos. The proper way would be for the civil authorities to make the investigation and to indict the soldiers guilty of disorderly conduct.

—A dead whale recently came ashore at a place called Fene-frejo, Rio Grande do Norte. We presume the doctors had a "corpo de delicto" and found death was caused by submersive asphyxia. At least the doctors in Rio always do this.

—On the 7th inst. the members of the statistical branch of the general organization were appointed for Mato Grosso. As it takes the Rio customs-house about three weeks to organize the table of receipts, we shall probably hear from Mato Grosso some time in the next century.

—The "official" ticket for S. Paulo will present the names of Rangel Pestana, Campos Salles (minister of justice) and Prudente de Moraes (governor) for the Senate, and among the 22 names of candidates for the Chamber are to be found Francisco Glycerio (minister of agriculture), Americo Braziliense, Antonio Prado (ex-senator), Martinho Prado Jr., Benedito de Campos (chief of police) and Moraes Barros. The ticket is a strong one and contains the names of some of São Paulo's ablest men, but it shows rather too many officials.

—A telegram from João de Fôra on the 6th relates a horrible crime committed at a place called Aguas Limpas. An unnatural father named Buaventura Francisco Soares had tried to compel his daughter to gratify a criminal purpose, and when she refused he took her into a coffee orchard where he tied her and then carried out his brutal intention. He then beat her so savagely, even burning her, that she died soon after. The unhappy girl told her mother of the crime, who at once denounced the brute to the police. Another daughter, younger, confesses that the unnatural father had tried to treat her in the same manner. There is only one course to pursue with such a savage—his neighbors should hang him by a public road and rifle his carcass with huckshot. The man is under arrest, and even should he be found guilty, will suffer nothing worse than a lazy sort of existence at Fernando de Noronha.

—Bahia journals give the following resolutions as adopted at the meeting of liberals and conservatives held there under the presidency of Sr. Araújo on the 24th ult.: 1st, That there be at once organized the National party (or to be known otherwise, if necessary) with the object of strengthening the republic upon truly democratic bases and the promotion of the general interests of the nation, 2nd, That Conselheiros Almeida Couto and Freire de Carvalho be authorized to call a second and larger meeting at which will be elected a directory charged with promoting the means conducive to the consolidation of the new party, 3rd, That this directory upon election shall be at once authorized to formulate the programme of the party, 4th, That as a body it should abstain from the elections of September 15th, 5th, That individually, however, any member may canvass for himself, or otherwise take part in the contest.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

—Subscription lists are opened for shares in the "Vassouras e Paty de Alferes" railway company, capital 3,000,000\$.

—The July traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway system were 410,338\$270, of which 98,840\$950 were from passengers and 297,729\$310 from goods.

—The "Carri de Ferro" company of Santos held an extraordinary general meeting on the 4th inst., at which the proposal to sell or liquidate the company was rejected.

—A new steel bridge, over the Rio Tietê near S. Paulo, sixty metres long in two spans, was inaugurated by the S. Paulo Railway Co. on the 5th inst. The bridge substitutes an iron structure built some 27 years ago, and was erected without the slightest interruption to the regular traffic on the line.

—The receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway for the first half of the current year amounted to 544,808\$828, and the expenditure to 312,345\$805, leaving a surplus of 232,463\$823. The company enjoys a guarantee of 7% on a capital of 14,985,644\$. The Treasury will be called upon for 248,793\$955 to complete the sum due shareholders under the guarantee. Since the line was first opened the Treasury has paid out in interest guarantees a sum about equal to the capital invested.

—The *Corrio Paulistano* hears that the principal railways of that state are on the eve of signing an agreement for the mutual guarantee of their interests, which will include the defense of their privileged rights and the improvement of their service. One of the improvements will be the laying of a third rail on the broad-gauge lines (Paulista and São Paulo) for the accommodation of the Mogiana, Rio Claro and other narrow-gauge lines, so that merchandise can be sent to Santos without breaking bulk.

## LOCAL NOTES

—On the 5th, his birthday, Gen. Deodoro granted pardons to various convicts.

—The Coquelein-Jude company left Montevideo for this capital on the 7th inst., arriving here to-day.

—According to a local colleague the police have captured a man who exercises the "profession of a ruffian." We are really glad he is in custody.

—The minister of public instruction has authorized an increase in the number of telegraph employees whenever the needs of the service require it.

—The storm at the River has so delayed the regular mail steamers that we have been unable to forward our last week's mail for Europe until to-day.

—A telegram from Paris, on the 3rd inst., announces the death of Ferdinand Denis, the venerable and well-known writer on Portuguese and Brazilian subjects.

—Gen. Barbosa visited the suburbs of Rio known as Piedade and Cupertino on the 3rd. The chances are that each of these districts will be granted a bank of issue.

—The work done on the old city palace, now used for the department of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs, now amounts to a total cost of 34,948\$297.

—A citizen claims to have discovered a tree, or shrub, that can be used in the manufacture of bent furniture, such as has been imported here from Austria for a long time past.

—A sensible lacman—our ignorance as to River Plate affairs—is to be corrected. The local press is sending a regular flood of special correspondents to spy out the Argentine water points.

—The *Journal* of the 7th published a list of 41 decorations [order of the *Aviz*] to naval men. It almost makes one feel that we are still under the benevolent patronage of the monarchy.

—On the 3rd inst. ex-Senator Paulino José Soares de Souza assumed office as *provisor* of the Misericórdia hospital. Why is it that this position appears to be a perquisite of prominent politicians?

—Our colleague of the *Gazeta de Notícias* recently received a skull that the legal experts on its staff are unable to classify. From the description we should say it had belonged to a Brazilian poet.

—Is pork supposed to be good diet for sick people? We see an illegal hog was recently seized by a fiscal and sent to the Misericórdia hospital, but perhaps the staff of the hospital like pork-chops.

—We can not understand why Gen. Barbosa has declared war on the 500 rs. notes. They are more readily received than the "Order and Progress" coins, said to represent the same value in current funds.

—It is reported that the Liga Republicana of this city will ask the government to allow *fiscals* at the polls whose duty will be, we presume, to challenge *desafiant* voters. The idea is not a bad one, when parties are well defined.

—One of our afternoon colleagues is sending a "young poet" to Buenos Aires as a special correspondent. Those who desire a correct analysis of the political situation down there should wait for the tender rhymes of his first letter.

—The minister of war has declined to accept 52 incorrigible vagabonds sent here from Sergipe, and he tells the minister of justice that he can do just what he blamed pleases with them. Gen. Peixoto has enough vagabonds in the ranks now.

—On the 6th inst. the minister of agriculture ordered the inspector of subsidized navigation companies to examine into complaints made as to food furnished upon one of the northern ports steamers of the Lloyd Brasileiro recently.

—Milk has gone up. The man who furnishes the central military hospital wants 500 rs. per litre, instead of 300 rs. as heretofore. Why not start a joint-stock company, capital 20,000,000\$, to supply condensed milk to the suffering soldier?

—The Marine Insurance Co.'s agent here is still making efforts to recover the 200,000\$ lost in the wreck of the *Buenos Aires*. It has been very difficult to procure a good diver and apparatus, but this difficulty was overcome on Saturday last when the search was renewed.

—During July the Mint coined 721,526 pieces, of which 392 were gold 20\$ and 204 gold 10\$ pieces; 408,000 silver 500 rs.; 263,000 nickel coins of 200 and 100 rs. and 50,000 bronze 40 rs. pieces. In the same month 647,700 revenue stamps and 5,696,000 postage stamps were printed.

—On the 5th inst. the anniversary of Gen. Deodoro's birthday was celebrated in a quiet way and concluded with a ball at his official residence. There was some display of looting and the departments, including the custom-house, were closed at about 1 o'clock. An effort was also made to secure the closing of business houses in some localities.

—The chief of police *ad interim* has been instructed to take all necessary measures to prevent the reissue of 500 *reis* notes received in his department, in order to facilitate their substitution by silver. If the treasury will offer a very small premium, which it can well afford to do from the profits derived from the coinage of silver, the whole problem will be solved in short order.

—On the morning of the 4th it was discovered that thieves had entered the first floor of a house on the corner of Ruas do Ouvidor and Primeiro de Março, which is occupied by a dentist. They had cut a hole through the floor by which they entered the exchange shop on the ground floor, where they forced the safe and secured some 30,000\$. The indications are that the burglary was committed by an expert.

—The chief of Rio's police went to Buenos Aires after all; but President Celman was not at home.

—A company to explore *allegro granulosa*, what ever that may be, is mentioned, but the capital is not given.

—Lord Upper-Mearns has subscribed, by telegraph, 5,000\$ to the school that is to be established in honor of Gen. Deodoro.

—An attempt appears to be on foot to declare the nurse at the Misericórdia hospital, who brutally murdered a midwife, to be a Innate.

—A telegram dated Lumbon on the 9th states that Argentine seamstresses are going up. We have never heard in Rio that they went down.

—Gen. Constant has decided that the blind boys are to have a new uniform. The lads will be delighted to see themselves in their new clothes.

—O *Pais* thinks the election regulations should be changed. Gen. Quintino is suspicious that his popularity as a minister is less than as an editor.

—The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Brazil will be opened in Juiz de Fora on the 13th inst. Bishop Granberry presiding.

—It is reported that the lawyer who has taken the trouble to organize Brazil's code of civil laws will conceal his work in Paris, because he can be quieter there.

—The ex-warden of the penitentiary here, who has been under arrest for about a fortnight for impudent language, was discharged from custody on the 8th inst.

—The local press states that some alarm is caused by an outbreak of small-pox in the St. Christoval ward of this city. We hope the news will not be sent to Buenos Aires.

—On the 9th inst. Deodoro had the commanding officers of the police corps before him to hear about the constant squabbles between their men and the "armed classes."

—A Brazilian production on the usages, customs and religious beliefs of Brazilian Indians, was recently read in Paris. We suppose it was: "Usages filthy, customs not to be mentioned and religious beliefs nil."

—On the 10th the *Gazeta de Notícias* has information that Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., United States minister in Brazil, had resigned and would be appointed assistant secretary of the Department of State in Washington.

—On the 10th the *Correo do Povo* somewhat indiscreetly states that the government would approve the ticket organized under Governor Parrell's inspection for representatives from the state of Rio de Janeiro. We are to have official tickets then?

—According to all accounts the ferry service between this city and Niteroy is becoming almost as bad as it can be. If the Niteroy authorities are not careful, the Rio business men who live there, will be obliged to remove to some more accessible place.

—There can be no disputing the statement that the treatment of the police force of this city by the soldiers and sailors is a crying disgrace. Even the musicians are permitted to draw their swords and hack any policeman they meet! It is nothing less than a premium on lawlessness!

—On the 10th the protests of Portugal, Italy, Spain, Great Britain and Austria-Hungary against the "grand naturalization" decree are published, together with the reply of the Brazilian foreign office, but it is all old news now. Minister Quintino's reply is weak and unsatisfactory in every respect.

—On the 8th inst. the editor-in-chief of *A Tribuna* was called to the police and warned that the press decree of December 23rd was in force and he had better mind his *p's* and *q's*. In giving an account of the interview, the editor concludes that he will continue to write just what he "blame pleases."

—A number of Spanish lottery tickets were recently confiscated here by the police authorities. They came from Lisbon in registered letters and the postoffice authorities informed the police. The sale of these tickets is prohibited, but it seems very peculiar that the tickets can be seized before they are exposed for sale.

—Dr. Ferreira Nobre has succeeded in procuring and has published the telegrams relative to the blessing granted by the Pope on the Catholic party of Brazil. The blessing was granted May 30th. Why the Dr. wanted to publish the telegrams, we do not know, but in all probability it will hurt neither his Holiness nor the faithful.

—On the 10th inst. one of the local journals are accounts of how nice the Rio police are. One of them was talking to his Jewish Am and a lad stopped to hear the fun; the hute struck the child with so much force that he fell senseless. Another of Rio's guards kicked his mistress—who was in an interesting condition—in the stomach and the poor creature died from the effects of such love-making.

—We take the greatest pleasure in noting that Messrs. A. Januzzi & Bro., the well-known contractors and builders of this city, gave 7,550\$ to the Protestant hospital fund a few days since. Mr. George Clark, of Clark & Co., also gave 1,000\$, and we are informed that two other parties intend to give 3,000\$ each. With such a start there can be no question as to the ultimate success of the undertaking.

—On the evening of the 8th a number of drunken soldiers and marines made things lively in the Largo do Kucio. The police authorities asked for a guard from the navy-yard, which was not sent; they then applied to the Club Naval but the officers there were all in mufti and declined to interfere. Then a police major was insulted by one of the rowdies and ordered his arrest, whereupon a marine drew his bayonet and nearly did for the major. The two men were finally arrested and upon each was found the inevitable knife.

—When the *Journal* goes in for a mistake, the public may be certain of a grand success. The best achievement in that line which has recently fallen under our notice was that of their dramatic critic on the 9th, who, by some unknown mental process, called three comic actors "*Christinus* ministers." It will almost make poor Ned Christy turn in his grave.

—On the 1st Sr. Silva Costa, the lawyer of the imperial family, published a protest against the appointment of a committee to examine as to what amendments of the imperial family it might suit the government to acquire. Sr. Silva Costa points out that there must be a seller, as well as a buyer. It is peculiar. The government says: "We will take what we want; you may dispose of the rest."

—O *Pracelon* on the 7th publishes a long protest—or reclamation—addressed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy to Gen. Deodoro against the exclusion of the priesthood from the electoral body, and other acts of the provisional government. It does not appear to us to be a very able document, and concludes by warning Gen. Deodoro that the prelate will combat the atheistic tendencies of the constitution step by step.

—We beg to advise our correspondents not to hand their letters to steamer officers, even with the proper stamp affixed, for the postoffice here now refuses to acknowledge such stamps, although great care is taken to fulfill it, and we are compelled to pay double postage. The new regulations at the postoffice are, perhaps, a fair indication of the republican government in store for us; they are becoming more and more arbitrary, and less is done to expedite mails and serve us with due care and courtesy.

—The postoffice authorities notify those interested that documents of value payable to bearer can not be sent through the mails as ordinary matter nor merely registered without a declaration of value under a penalty of 25 per cent. fine. We should think a party was taking enough risk in sending such documents without the precaution to excuse his paying a fine, and suggest the authorities to confiscate the whole amount without recourse, if they discover the trick. It looks as if the officials were searching for opportunities to annoy the public.

—Perhaps it will not be altogether uninteresting to our readers to know that we inaugurated a new motor in our printing office on Friday last, and that, too, without the slightest inconvenience to the public and with the least waste of sentiment and eloquence. There were no cards, no guests, no lunch, no drink, no music, no speeches, no compliments, no advertisements, no glory and no "tally." The machine did not start off as promptly as we could have desired, but when it did start it went at its work without any hiccups and without causing a single emotion. Every body present had fifty hands, were old clothes, had little to say, and looked on his enthusiasm for the time when the work done by the new motor shall be distributed about the office in the shape of current coin.

## MARRIED.

MARKLAND—BARKER.—On the 4th inst. before the Brazilian registrar for civil marriages at São Paulo, later at the British consulate at Santos and on the 5th at the English church, S. Paulo, by the Rev. F. F. Holmes, chaplain, Frederick Coates Markland, only son of the late James Jones Markland, of Manchester, to Sarah Jane (Jennie), eldest daughter of John Barker, Esq., resident engineer, S. Paulo Railway Company.

The ceremony took place at half past seven and was fully choral, the church being beautifully decorated with white camellias and evergreens. The bride was given away by her father and was attended to the altar by Miss Annie Barker, her sister, and Miss Sophia Ellis, of S. Paulo, as bridesmaids; the groomsmen were Messrs. Arthur Harley, of Santos, and Harold Paylor, of S. Paulo. The bride's dress was of white silk with silver and pearl kid trimmings, and the bridesmaids were attired in cream China silk, trimmed with snow drops. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Barker offered a ball in the saloons of the Club Germania to about 120 guests. The presents were numerous and handsome.

Everybody will wish health and happiness to Freddie Markland and his bride.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The "Banco Economia Popular," capital 1,000,000\$ in 20\$ shares, is offered the public.

—A new bank to be called the "Banco Popular e Constructivo de Santos" is under consideration in Santos.

—The Bonfim mill has raised a debenture loan for 600,000\$, of which particulars are not made public.

—The "Terrenos e Construccões" company, 1,000,000\$ capital, will buy land in the suburbs for building purposes.

—On the 6th the shareholders of the Bonfim spinning and weaving mill decided to increase its capital to 600,000\$.

—A decree dated on the 2nd authorizes the organization of a Portuguese wine importing company, capital 1,000,000\$.

—The "Aurora de Niteroy" insurance company and the "Pantificação" company, were formally organized on the 6th inst.

—The July receipts of the Macaé custom-house amounted to 33,683\$794. At Jaraguá the *consulado* receipts were 21,669\$172.

—A decree dated on the 9th opens an additional 100,000\$ for the department of the interior to meet "public relief" accounts.

—The grantees of the privilege for removing São Antonio hill have paid into the Treasury the sum of 372,532\$996, which the government is said to have expended for the purchase of property condemned.

—The two dredges ordered by the department of agriculture for the ports of Parangangu and Santa Catharina are to cost 49,583\$ 6r. 8d. sterling.

—On the 6th telegrams from S. Paulo mentioned a report that a syndicate had made a proposal to purchase the S. Paulo and Rio railway company.

—The "Banco S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro" has secured its capital, 10,000,000\$, and will shortly be installed. We overlooked this institution by some accident.

—On the 5th inst. the governor of Rio de Janeiro accepted the proposal of the Olinda Publicity company for the sewerage and surface drainage of Niteroy.

—The S. Paulo and Rio railway has paid into the Treasury the sum of 37,492\$216, the share of the government over 8 per cent. earned for the latter half of 1890.

—If the Banco Hypothecario is to be organized in London, with English capital, why is there no English name in the syndicate to whom the concession is granted?

—The Banco Laza-Brazileiro, the Manufatura de Leão, the Agriola do Alu Paralylo and the Norte e Sul navigation company were all formally organized on the 6th inst.

—The "Rural do Brazil" company, capital 100,000,000\$, will generally assist agriculture and acquire land. Two plantations near Campinas, São Paulo, are already in treaty.

—Now that we have got down to a "Banco das Polices," we hear that the next step will be to organize a "Banco das Escolas." All speculators are expected to take shares.

—The "Commissão Esportiva de Café" company, capital 3,000,000\$, will do general commission business and sack coffee; besides which it may purchase land, establish colonies, etc.

—On the 5th, the "Engrunhos Centrais de Café do Brazil," the "Estado de Petrólio do Café" and the "Fronteras de Linhas e Melhoramentos" companies were formally organized.

—On the 9th no interest guarantees of 6 per cent. on 1,200,000\$ was granted the Bahia Central Sugar Factories Company, Limited, for two factories in the municipalities of Santo Amaro and Cachoeira.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Minas Asahi salt company on the 9th a motion was decided with the Norte e Sul company and the capital of the new association fixed at 7,000,000\$.

—The shareholders of the S. Christoval tram company are complaining that they are obliged to pay 2,000,000\$ to the municipality, while the Jardim Botânico company gets off with 1,500,000\$.

—The *Dados Officiaes* on the 10th states that the period marked in the decree of January 17th last for foreign companies to file the documents required has been extended to December 31st next.

—The "Banco dos Cataguzes," capital 600,000\$, is in process of organization. As its name implies, the institution proposes to extend general banking facilities to the southern district of Minas Geraes.

—The Treasury has advised the governor of Pará that the bank of issue at Pará will have to pay 8,000\$ per annum to the gentleman who finalizes its issue and 6,000\$ to him who finalizes the hypothecary department.

—Santos is also to have a coffee sacking and trading company. It is to be called the "Companhia Internacional de Santos," its capital is to be 2,000,000\$ and it will receive and export coffee on commission, or trade on its own account.

—On the 9th the *Journal de Commercio* mentions a report that the concession for central sugar factories granted Messrs. Haapt & Co. by the imperial government will be modified and an extension of time granted the holders of the concession.

—The Banco Portuguez having changed its name to "Banco de Portugal do Brazil," was formally installed on the 4th. On the same day the Banco Ibero-Americano was also installed, and finally upon the same day the União Marítima de Transportes e Lastros company also held its organization meeting.

—The "Impuladora Paulista" company was formally installed on the 7th inst., the following directors being elected for five years: João Baptista de Mello e Oliveira, president; H. Robertson, secretary; Joseph W. Mee, managing director. Mr. Mee soon leaves for Europe to establish commercial relations there.

—On the 6th the grantees of the concession of the Banco Hypothecario Nacional stated that in view of the requests made to them and the remarks in the press that the institution would be exclusive, they have determined to receive written proposals for shares, up to the 9th, which would be submitted to the organizers in London.

—On the 5th the *Journal de Commercio* is informed that the minister of finance has sent the estimates for the Panhy state budgets to his colleagues of the interior with a request that the governor of the state be prohibited from meddling with affairs that belong to the general government. Some of the taxes proposed are perquisites of the national treasury.

—On the 28th ulto. Gen. Barbosa decided that 20,000,000\$ was quite as much money as Bahia required, and, as the Kay Barbosa bank was authorized to issue this sum, he declined to allow the Banco da Bahia to deposit gold, or gold bonds, and issue there the amount of the deposit, as has been granted the Banco do Brazil and Banco Nacional de Rio.

—On the 8th the subscription lists were opened for shares in the "Escadaria de Café" company, capital 12,500,000\$, to which we have already referred. The directors will be Visconde de Arcozello, Dr. João Baptista Castro and Manoel da Silva Araújo Guimarães. The *conselho fiscal* is composed of Conde de Figueiredo, Visconde de Crameiro, Barão do Andaraí, Barão de S. Clemente, Barão de Ipanema and Joaquim Rebello de Castro e Silva.



—The Norte de S. Paulo railway company was formally organized on the 7th. The directors are João Alfredo Correia de Oliveira, Honório Augusto Ribeiro and Barão de Mesquita and the auditor is Jorge da Costa Faria, Alfredo Prisco Barbosa and Roberto Jorge Haddock Lobos.

—On the 7th the *Jornal do Commercio* is assured that the government has notified the consuls between the state of Sergipe and Col. Dr. Edmundo José de Moraes for the "canalization of the rivers of the state" and harbor improvements at Cotiguiha. The interest guarantee is stated to be 6 per cent. on 15,000,000\$.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, August 11th, 1890.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold, 27 d. do do at \$4.86, 65 per £ 14. 54 75 cts. do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1882 2 do of £ 1st, in Brazilian gold. 8 80.

Bank rate of exchange, official on London today 22 5/8 d Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), 8 3/8 rs. do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £ 1st 45 25 c Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper), 25310 Value of £ 1st sterling " 108608

## EXCHANGE.

August 4.—Official rates at the banks were 27 on London, 414-475 on Paris and 512-515 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2580-2800 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and firm with bank sterling reported direct at 27 1/2 and 23 1/2 quoted from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2-23 1/2 and francs at 108 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 108 1/2-23 1/2, closing with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2.

August 5.—Official rates are unchanged and the market continues quiet and steady. Business was reported in a small way at 22-23 1/2 on bank on bankers and 14 1/2 on London offices, and commercial was again quoted at 27 1/2-23 1/2. Bank sterling from second hands was reported at 23 1/2-23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for cash; buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for the 15th.

August 6.—The market was not quite so firm, although official rates are maintained. The little business doing was in bank sterling at 27-23 1/2, and 415 for bank francs was also reported. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2-23 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 108 1/2-23 1/2 for cash and at 108 1/2 for the 15th, closing with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for cash; buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for the 15th.

August 7.—In the forenoon the banks refused money at 22 and rates on London were finally reduced to 22 1/2. There was very little doing on the 7th. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2-23 1/2 direct, and at the last rate from second hands also. Bank francs were quoted at 27 1/2-23 1/2 and commercial sterling at 27 1/2-23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for cash; buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for the 15th.

August 8.—The market opened at 22 1/2 on London, but rapidly declined in the afternoon and closed at 22 1/2 for bank sterling on bankers and 23 1/2 on London offices. There did not appear to be much movement and the business reported was in bank sterling on bankers at 22 1/2-23 1/2, on London offices at 23 1/2-23 1/2, and at this last rate from second hands also. Commercial sterling was reported at 27 1/2-23 1/2, but we believe somewhat done at higher rates. Sovereigns sold at 108 1/2, closing with sellers at this price, buyers at 108 1/2 for cash; sellers at 108 1/2 for the 15th.

August 9.—The English Bank, Commercial, Comercio and Sul Americano were officially at 22 1/2, the others at 22 1/2 on London. Bank on Paris 410-424, on Hamburg 510-520 and 2720-2820 on New York. The business done during the day was in bank sterling direct at 27 1/2-23 1/2, better on London offices and at 22 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 22 1/2-23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for cash; buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for the 15th.

August 10.—Official sterling rate is 22 1/2 at all the banks except at the English Bank which has 22 1/2. The market is quiet and firm with bank sterling reported direct at 27 1/2-23 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2-23 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 108 1/2, closing with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for cash; buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2 for the 15th.

## BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Balance Sheet, 31st July, 1890.

Assets.	
Capital, un-called.....	61,000,000\$000
Bills discounted.....	2,700,000\$000
Current accounts.....	22,000,000\$000
Public funds.....	7,000,000\$000
do deposited abroad.....	3,000,000\$000
Shares and debentures.....	2,200,000\$000
Sundry branches.....	2,344,701\$440
Sundry agencies.....	1,300,000\$000
Values deposited.....	29,000,000\$000
Directors' guarantee.....	460,000\$000
Sundry accounts.....	4,072,801\$260
Bills receivable.....	2,770,408\$700
Gold bonds, 4%—redemption fund.....	7,750,000\$000
Reserve department.....	15,074,200\$000
National Treasury.....	725,514\$900
Gold deposit in Treasury, new issue guarantee.....	8,000,000\$000
Cash—in notes of the bank.....	4,162,000\$000
do do government, etc.....	8,256,524\$000
do gold.....	1,293,505\$890
	13,983,229\$950
	188,436,931\$860
Liabilities.	
Capital, subscribed.....	90,000,000\$000
Reserve fund.....	500,000\$000
Profits in suspense.....	300,604\$910
Notes delivered by Caixa de Amortização.....	15,071,200\$000
do issued.....	4,359,200\$000
do new issue.....	9,533,800\$000
Deposits, without interest.....	104,228\$680
do in account current and with notice.....	16,172,281\$290
do fixed maturity.....	3,101,613\$640
do notes to bearer.....	511,552\$850
National Treasury, general account.....	4,194,097\$310
Sundry guarantees, etc.....	8,956,335\$810
Sundry branches.....	12,821\$210
Sundry agencies.....	43,514\$310
Bills payable.....	655,098\$180
Dividend No. 1, balance.....	3,662,381\$650
Sundry accounts.....	188,436,931\$860

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th August, 1890.

For the Banco Nacional do Brazil.

Comde de Figueiredo, President.

Elkin Hime Jr., Accountant.

## ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000  
do paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... 175,000

Balance Sheet, 31st July, 1890.

Assets.	
Bills discounted.....	4,444,444\$444
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	8,017,055\$890
Bills receivable.....	840,134\$090
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.....	3,570,017\$577
Sundry accounts.....	2,656,888\$840
Cash.....	1,144,201\$080
	22,739,401\$839
Liabilities.	
Capital.....	8,888,888\$888
Deposits in account current.....	688,428\$914
do do with notice.....	2,430,401\$678
do fixed maturity and by bills.....	3,409,650\$160
Securities for advances and on deposit.....	3,497,413\$267
Bills payable.....	70,147\$060
do deposited.....	9,987\$450
Sundry accounts.....	1,600,010\$722
	22,739,401\$839
E. & O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 7th August, 1890.	
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,	
J. S. Lambey, Manager.	
Harry G. Estill, asg. Accountant.	

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, subscribed..... £1,200,000  
do paid up..... 600,000  
Reserve Fund..... 400,000

Balance Sheet, 31st July, 1890.

Assets.	
Capital, un-called.....	600,000\$000
Bills discounted.....	1,400,000\$000
Bills receivable.....	1,400,000\$000
Head office and branches.....	4,375,000\$000
Loans, current accounts, etc.....	4,860,000\$000
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	6,714,147\$280
Cash.....	4,015,241\$680
	33,969,187\$960
Liabilities.	
Capital, subscribed.....	11,111,111\$111
Deposits in account current.....	717,111\$111
do 3, 6 and 10 days notice.....	3,760,222\$222
do fixed maturity.....	2,910,000\$000
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	10,111,111\$111
Sundry accounts.....	2,400,000\$000
Bills payable.....	50,000\$000
	33,969,187\$960
E. & O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 8th August, 1890.	
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,	
W. J. Crauman, & Co., Actg. Manager.	
W. J. W. Hancy, actg. Accountant.	

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

August 4.  
20000 Sovereigns..... 10 450 420 deb. Sorocabana 89  
30000 do..... 10 450 1420 hypanit's Bank 0  
26 Apolices..... 960 C. R. Brazil, 100 90

223 Antillar, 25..... 117 300 Franco Braz. 40  
100 Brazil..... 480 1000 Leamington Com 117  
200 do 28..... 142 500 do do Sept. 123  
270 Commercial..... 250 100 Motiva..... 1  
500 Constructo..... 123 100 National..... 74  
23 do..... 14 72 Sul Americano..... 74  
247 Cr. R. Brazil..... 203 2550 do do 74 500  
1051 Estados Unidos 100 2100 do do 74 20  
1100 do..... 150 100 do do 72

Railways.  
60 Leopoldina, we 76 500 Leopoldina, 15  
284 do..... 77 500 Leopoldina, 15  
3713 do..... 77 500 Leopoldina, 15  
4003 do..... 77 500 Leopoldina, 15  
500 do..... 77 500 Leopoldina, 15  
105 do..... 77 500 Leopoldina, 15  
500 do..... 77 500 Leopoldina, 15  
100 do first td. 79 100 do..... 81 500

Miscellaneous.  
75 Melhor, Indust. 100 S. Jerô, mines 145  
40 do do do 100 do 2 series 32  
40 Lloyd Brazil..... 175

August 5.  
38 Apolices..... 960 61 deb. Sorocabana 89  
2000 do..... 10 450 81 h. h. Pradial..... 84  
111 deb. Leopoldina 192 21 do do 80

Banks.  
50 Auedial, 2..... 114 1000 Lavradio Com 118  
105 do..... 115 500 do do 120  
241 Brazil..... 280 411 Sul Americano 74  
1 do do..... 143 900 do do 74 500  
250 Col e Agropolis..... 31 264 do do 74 500  
200 Commercial..... 230 500 do do 74 500  
200 do do..... 230 500 do do 74 500  
133 do..... 133 500 do do 74 500  
500 do..... 134 100 do do 74 500  
1051 Estados Unidos 100 280 do do 74 500  
200 do..... 111 100 Cr. R. S. Paulo 65  
500 Lavradio Com 117 2 series..... 20

Railways.  
1900 Leopoldina, we 78 430 Sorocabana, 175  
2093 do..... 78 250 do do 175  
1250 do..... 78 500 do do 175  
100 do do..... 78 500 do do 175  
1000 do do..... 78 500 do do 175  
400 do do..... 78 500 do do 175  
400 do do..... 78 500 do do 175  
400 do do..... 78 500 do do 175

Tramways.  
25 Carris Urbanos 250 25 S. Chiruvião, 300

August 6.  
1500 Sovereigns..... 10 520 8 deb. Leopoldina 191  
3000 do..... 10 520 20 do do 191  
1000 do do..... 10 520 20 do do 191  
100 Apolices..... 960 39 hyp not. Banco 86  
10,000\$ do..... 96 39 do do 86  
3,700\$ do..... 96 39 do do 86

Banks.  
69 Brazil..... 280 100 Estados Unidos 110  
30 do..... 281 300 do do 110 500  
140 do 28..... 142 500 do do 111  
36 do..... 143 150 Lavradio Com 116  
430 Col e Agropolis..... 32 200 National..... 72  
100 Commercial..... 257 500 do do 72  
50 Commercial..... 250 50 Cr. R. S. Paulo 65  
24 Cr. R. Brazil..... 203 250 Unif. S. Paulo 70  
525 Franco Braz..... 40 315 do do 72

## Railways.

100 Leopoldina, we 77 500 1000 Soroca pr. Sept 123  
100 do do..... 77 500 500 Sul Paul. Sept 73  
80 do do..... 77 500 200 do do Dec. 73  
800 Sorocabana..... 330 1600 Theresopolis..... 60  
500 do do..... 330 300 do do pr. 20  
500 do do..... 330 500 Viçosa Central. 68  
700 do do..... 330 500 do do pr. 69

Miscellaneous.

60 Lloyd Brazil..... 175 500 Evonias, 1st, pr. 6  
125 do..... 174 500 Emp. Melh. 3rd 48  
4800 Evonias..... 45 1000 do do pr. 4

August 7.

1000 Sovereigns..... 10 520 1500 deb. Sapucahy. 169  
18 Apolices..... 958 19 hy p notes 86  
25 do..... 959 Banco Pradial..... 86

Banks.

24 Brazil..... 280 100 Estados Unidos 110  
200 do 28..... 142 500 do do 110 500  
120 do..... 143 500 do do 111  
500 Col e Agropolis..... 32 200 National..... 72  
430 Commercial..... 257 500 do do 72  
50 Commercial..... 250 50 Cr. R. S. Paulo 65  
24 Cr. R. Brazil..... 203 250 Unif. S. Paulo 70  
525 Franco Braz..... 40 315 do do 72

Railways.

100 Leopoldina, we 77 500 480 Theresopolis, pr. 17  
200 do do..... 77 500 200 do do 3rd 23  
500 do do..... 77 500 700 Viçosa Central. 68

Miscellaneous.

1000 Obras Publicas 335 16 S. Christ train 298  
250 do do..... 335 245 S. João mill..... 210  
200 do do..... 335 270 Evonias..... 45  
200 Melh. R. pr. 8 1250 do do..... 40  
1800 do do..... 100 do do..... 46 250  
500 do do..... 100 do do..... 46 500  
100 Torres..... 14 1150 do do..... 47  
500 do do..... 14 100 do do 14th..... 38

August 8.

1000 Sovereigns..... 10 520 1000 deb. Sorocabana 89  
2 Apolices..... 958 135 hy p notes 86  
15 deb. Soroca..... 958 C. R. Brazil, 100 90  
100 do do..... 958 96 do do Pradial..... 86

Banks.

200 Adu. do Sept. 123 100 Constructo, 10 Sept 142  
100 do do..... 123 800 do do 14th 140  
100 Commercial..... 117 200 Estr. S. Unidos 110  
100 do do..... 117 100 Lavradio Com 118  
100 do do..... 117 300 Nacional..... 72  
800 Constructo..... 117 300 do do 72  
100 do do..... 117 500 do do 72  
100 do do..... 117 500 do do 72  
100 do do..... 117 500 do do 72  
100 do do..... 117 500 do do 72

Railways.

2100 Leopoldina, we 75 500 500 Sapucahy, 1st 90  
20 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105  
1000 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105  
500 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105

Miscellaneous.

50 Lloyd Brazil..... 175 500 Evonias, 1st, pr. 6  
20 do do..... 174 500 do do 3rd 48  
4800 Evonias..... 45 1000 do do pr. 4  
125 do..... 174 500 Emp. Melh. 3rd 48  
4800 Evonias..... 45 1000 do do pr. 4

August 9.

61 Apolices..... 958 400 deb. Sorocabana 89  
50 deb. Soroca..... 958 C. R. Brazil, 100 90

Banks.

1000 Obras Publicas 335 16 S. Christ train 298  
250 do do..... 335 245 S. João mill..... 210  
200 do do..... 335 270 Evonias..... 45  
200 Melh. R. pr. 8 1250 do do..... 40  
1800 do do..... 100 do do..... 46 250  
500 do do..... 100 do do..... 46 500  
100 Torres..... 14 1150 do do..... 47  
500 do do..... 14 100 do do 14th..... 38

Railways.

2100 Leopoldina, we 75 500 500 Sapucahy, 1st 90  
20 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105  
1000 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105  
500 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105

Miscellaneous.

50 Lloyd Brazil..... 175 500 Evonias, 1st, pr. 6  
20 do do..... 174 500 do do 3rd 48  
4800 Evonias..... 45 1000 do do pr. 4  
125 do..... 174 500 Emp. Melh. 3rd 48  
4800 Evonias..... 45 1000 do do pr. 4

August 10.

61 Apolices..... 958 400 deb. Sorocabana 89  
50 deb. Soroca..... 958 C. R. Brazil, 100 90

Banks.

1000 Obras Publicas 335 16 S. Christ train 298  
250 do do..... 335 245 S. João mill..... 210  
200 do do..... 335 270 Evonias..... 45  
200 Melh. R. pr. 8 1250 do do..... 40  
1800 do do..... 100 do do..... 46 250  
500 do do..... 100 do do..... 46 500  
100 Torres..... 14 1150 do do..... 47  
500 do do..... 14 100 do do 14th..... 38

Railways.

2100 Leopoldina, we 75 500 500 Sapucahy, 1st 90  
20 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105  
1000 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105  
500 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105

Miscellaneous.

50 Lloyd Brazil..... 175 500 Evonias, 1st, pr. 6  
20 do do..... 174 500 do do 3rd 48  
4800 Evonias..... 45 1000 do do pr. 4  
125 do..... 174 500 Emp. Melh. 3rd 48  
4800 Evonias..... 45 1000 do do pr. 4

August 11.

61 Apolices..... 958 400 deb. Sorocabana 89  
50 deb. Soroca..... 958 C. R. Brazil, 100 90

Banks.

1000 Obras Publicas 335 16 S. Christ train 298  
250 do do..... 335 245 S. João mill..... 210  
200 do do..... 335 270 Evonias..... 45  
200 Melh. R. pr. 8 1250 do do..... 40  
1800 do do..... 100 do do..... 46 250  
500 do do..... 100 do do..... 46 500  
100 Torres..... 14 1150 do do..... 47  
500 do do..... 14 100 do do 14th..... 38

Railways.

2100 Leopoldina, we 75 500 500 Sapucahy, 1st 90  
20 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105  
1000 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105  
500 do do..... 75 500 do do 1st 105

Miscellaneous.

50 Lloyd Brazil..... 175 500 Evonias, 1st, pr. 6  
20 do do..... 174 500 do do 3rd 48  
4800 Evonias..... 45 1000 do do pr. 4  
125 do..... 174 500 Emp. Melh. 3rd 48  
4800 Evonias..... 45 1000 do do pr. 4

The market is reported firm this morning at our last quotations, via:

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba.	C.H. value.
Washed.....	7850-7850	11800-11800	8232
Superior.....	nominal	nominal	nominal
Good 1st.....	do	do	8 204
Regular 1st ..	7 970-8 100	11 700-11 900	8 010
Ordinary 1st ..	7 690-7 900	11 300-11 600	7 806
Good 2nd.....	7 350-7 560	10 800-11 100	7 016
Ordinary 2nd..	6 120-7 220	9 000-10 600	6 812

Receipts for the past week were 61,958 bags, against 44,851 bags for the preceding week and 39,556 bags for the week before.

## Imports.

There is a fair movement reported since our last issue. Receipts of flour have been small and quotations for some qualities of foreign are advanced, but the city mills have reduced their prices. The market is reported quiet, but firm as exchange is nearly level; the quantity offered is, however, considerable. Of late we have received a considerable quantity of New York White, a small shipment from Baltimore, all of which has been sold. Pitch pine is quoted rather higher and the market is firm. Kerosene is about unchanged and land canisters at about the same price. Indian Corn is higher and firm at the advance and Rice also is reported better in tone. Calfish is unchanged; a cargo of Canadian has arrived and a small quantity of Newington. Dealers express a belief that there can be no great improvement in the market until the old Canadian has been moved off.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are:

Adams, from the United States:	
Sundry marks.....	2,541 bbls
from Baltimore.....	130 "
Sundry marks.....	130 "
from Tuxedo.....	900 "
Sundry marks.....	200 "
from River Plate.....	400 bbls

Sales and withdrawals are about 5,000 bbls—leaving a stock in first hands estimated to be:

15,000 bbls. American	
300 " Tuxedo	
15,300 bbls.	

Brokers report the market quiet, but firm, at the following quotations:

Tuxedo.....	12,250-12,500
Richmond est.....	12,500-12,500
do 2nd.....	12,500-12,500
Baltimore.....	12,500-12,500
do 2nd.....	12,500-12,500
Western & Interior.....	12,500-12,500
River Plate.....	12,500-12,500
City Mills.....	12,500-12,500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts in the market is reported firm at 12,500-12,500 per bbl.

White Pine.—Receipts have been 128,777 feet per Calcutta from New York, sold at 115.75 per foot, and 9,775 feet per Albion from Baltimore, sold at 115.75 per foot. New York lumber is still quoted at 115.75, and the market reported firm.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 12,000 cases per Calcutta and 200 per Adams. The quotations are about unchanged at \$8.50-8.50 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 975 kegs, 10 cases per Albion and 300 kegs, 10 cases per Adams. The market is still flat at the following quotations: 100 lbs. per keg, 120.75 per lb. and at retail 45.75. Armour's and Lard brand 310-320.75 in lots and 315.75 per lb. at retail.

Rosin.—Receipts are 1,000 bbls. Brokers still quote the usual mark at \$8.50-8.50 per bbl.

Turpentine.—We may quote at 50.00-50.75 per kilogramme, which shows a slight advance. Receipts have been 530 cases.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,820 tons per Cardiff, from Cardiff	
1,681 " do do	
574 " do do	
276 " do do	
411 " do do	

All to dealers and companies.

Indian Corn.—Receipts 6,219 bags per Calcutta and the market has advanced to \$8.00-8.00 per bushel and is reported firm at the advance.

Hay.—Brokers do not change quotations of 55-60 per kilogramme. There have been no receipts.

Bran.—River Plate is still quite nominal and city mills is unchanged at \$2.00-2.00 per bag.

Cement.—Receipts are 400 bbls. British per Kipler. Quotations are unchanged, viz: British 78.00-78.00, German 68.00-68.00 and French 78.00-78.00, per bbl.

Rice.—Receipts are a few hundred cases of steamers. The feeling appears to be somewhat improved and the quotations furnished are \$8.00-8.00 per bag for Rangoon. There are at least two large cargoes still at sea for our port.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 112 bbls per Bonny Mary from Cape and 325 cases Norwegian per Olinda. Stocks are estimated to be 7,000 packages and quotations at retail are: Canadian 100, old, nominal, do new, 100.00-100.00; Norwegian cases 100.00-100.00. The market is said to be very flat and no hopes are expressed of a better feeling until the market is relieved of the old Canada fish that weighs upon it.

## BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNeil & Co's Market Report, dated July 31st.

Stocks.—Without alteration. About 3,000 bags regular brown have been sold for distilling purposes at \$2.00 per 100 lbs., but no sales for export have taken place. Stock about 27,000 bags.

Cocoa.—Only one 500 bags have changed hands at \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Entries have been small and we are now without stocks.

Coffee.—Quiet, but firm. Exchange being somewhat lower prices have again advanced and about 3,000 bags Valenza and Nazareth have been sold at \$17.75-18.50 per 100 lbs. For second and third quality coffee, the market continues to be small, due to the prevalence of bad weather, and the bulk of the crop will be later than usual to market. Stock in first hands about 2,000 bags.

Hides.—There has been some demand for dry and about 5,000 have been disposed of at prices, varying with exchange, from 120-125. The price of the total slaughter as compared with last season is now reduced to about 17,000 head.

Hemp.—As to salted there is nothing of interest to report. Supplies of dry hides during the month have continued on a small scale, while the demand, chiefly for shipment to Europe, has further increased and prices have ruled very firm at equal to 12.50 per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission for American hides and 13.50 per kilo, for heavy dry hides, at which quotations there are still buyers, but no sellers for the moment. Business has been limited to sales of Porto Alegre hides, the latter being very scarce, having been unwilling to sell their small stocks at the prices offered by exporters, in hopes that exchange may advance decline shortly, and thus enable them to sell at higher currency prices than they can now obtain under the ruling rate of exchange. We estimate stocks of hides of all descriptions in Porto Alegre and Pelotas at about 10,000.

Horsehair.—Has continued in extremely high demand at equal to 24.50 per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission, but only very small lots were offered for sale during the month.

Books.—In that for pottery purposes there has been nothing done, these being no stocks disposable.

Freights.—Continue to fall low, viz: 185 per ton, b. n. to the River Mouth and 350, ditto to New York.

Export of hides since January 1st:

dry	1890	dry	1889
Europe.....	234,160	230,044	26,626
United States.....	117,372	121,636	23,723

## PARA.

Messrs. Singlehurst, Brockhurst & Co. write under date of July 25th:

RUMBER.—The demand since our last advice has been steady and general, the moderate arrivals proving quite insufficient for the requirements of exporters, who although unable to buy largely have all been in the market. Prices opened, and continued for some time firm, at our last quotations of 3700 per kilo for fine and 2700 for coarse (blanch) rubber, but under the influence of a temporarily rising in sterling rates, and of increased energy they have improved and since been maintained at \$2.50 and \$2.00. Of the latter the new crop has arrived in moderate quantities and found ready buyers at \$1.50 and \$1.00 for fine and coarse respectively. A welcome feature has been the increased arrivals of *caucho* and as this article is now being prepared with considerable care and has consequently much improved in quality it is likely to attract the attention of consumers in a higher degree than heretofore. Recently about 8,000 tons have been sold, mostly at \$1.50 for *caucho*, \$1.75 for *strips* and \$2.00 for *balls*. Large arrivals of this description having helped to swell the supply, it is expected that this month will make a somewhat better show than that of last year when entries were 570 tons.

Stock, July 25th..... 150  
Receipts since..... 390  
Less shipments to Europe..... 540

do per *Laufman*..... 82  
do United States..... 121  
do *Perthshire*..... 194  
Stock to day..... 143

## SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's. Market Report, dated August 1st.

Coffee.—Owing to a further advance in exchange on market opened at somewhat lower prices and, in spite of declining tendencies at the consuming centers, higher rates of exchange and better weather, a good demand, with an interruption of very few days, prevailed throughout the last month, improving with the increase of receipts. Our prices show a decline of 1.60, or 1/4, against those of our preceding report, but the market does very firm and tending upward.

For about three weeks the weather has been dry and very propitious for planters, in consequence of which the quality of supplies has much improved, and it is expected will be fully satisfactory in the course of the month.

Receipts averaged 5,749 bags per steamer against 5,312 bags in 1889 and 2,274 bags in 1888. Since July 1st they are 104,591 bags against 104,682 bags in 1889 and 68,930 bags in 1888.

Stock to day is about 50,000 bags in all hands, of which 35,000 bags are engaged for shipment.

The shipment in July were:

United States.....	21,011
Europe.....	6,982
Antwerp.....	4,415
Hamburg.....	1,670
London.....	1,540
Trieste.....	19,576
Genoa.....	1,000
Marseilles.....	1,000

Rio and Coast..... 112

Total..... 74,806

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for the first month of crop-year:

DESTINATION	1889-90	1890-91	1888-89
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	21,011	65,037	6,611
Antwerp	4,415	1,670	1,540
Hamburg	1,670	1,540	1,000
London	1,540	1,000	1,000
Trieste	19,576	1,000	1,000
Genoa	1,000	1,000	1,000
Marseilles	1,000	1,000	1,000

Total..... 74,806

Europe..... 6,982

Antwerp..... 4,415

Hamburg..... 1,670

London..... 1,540

Trieste..... 19,576

Genoa..... 1,000

Marseilles..... 1,000

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Total..... 74,806

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Rio and Coast..... 112

Total..... 74,806

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 4

GASPE.—Br. *gunny Mary*; 149 tons; Lake; 50 db; colliery to P. S. Newell & Co.

CARDIFF.—Br. ship *Cardiff*; 1,950 tons; Taylor; 35 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

ORONTO.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 630 tons; Soares; 11 db; sundries to Macdonell & Co.

AUG. 5

GRANVILLE.—Nor. *gunn Prætor*; 205 tons; Marchassen; 50 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 6

NEW YORK.—Amer. *ship Colorado*; 1,037 tons; Wright; 38 db; sundries to De la & Co.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. *ship Alice*; 226 tons; Howling; 45 db; sundries to Leving & Co.

MALTA.—Nor. *ship Loff*; 820 tons; Andriessen; 11 db; salt to Ferns Solihito & Co.

AUG. 7

CARDIFF.—Nor. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 8

CARDIFF.—Nor. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

RANGON.—Br. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

NEW YORK.—Nor. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

ROSARIO.—Nor. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 9

BALTIMORE.—Amer. *ship Alice*; 226 tons; Howling; 45 db; sundries to Leving & Co.

AUG. 10

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 11

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 12

PORT ELIZABETH.—Nor. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

SANDY HOOK.—Nor. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

ROSARIO.—Nor. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 13

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 14

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 15

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 16

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 17

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 18

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 19

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 20

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 21

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 22

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 23

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 24

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 25

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 26

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 27

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 28

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 29

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 30

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 31

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 32

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 33

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 34

NEW YORK.—Br. ship *Sanday*; 1,170 tons; Francis; hallst.

AUG. 35

BALTIMORE.—Port. *ship Agnes*; 1,170 tons; Telferson; 41 db; coal to Llanelli R. Hughes & Co.

AUG. 36

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 9th, 1890.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,541,200\$	Jan.-July	5	Aplicados	200\$-1,000\$	96 3/4	95 3/4-100
119,600	do	5	do	1,000\$	1,000	1,140 000
18,017,500	Apr.-Oct.	4 1/2	Gold Loan 1888	1,000	1,105 000	1,150 000
31,614,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1889	1,000	1,105 000	1,150 000
109,694,000	do	4	do 1889	500-1,000	97 3/4	—

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS.						
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	6 1/2	Bagatins	200\$	195 3/4	188 5/8-100
1,300,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Carragula	200	187	—
1,133,200	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Piau	200	194	—
15,167,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina	200	191	190 000-191
13,049,610	do	5	do gold	200	87	—
209,900	Jan.-July	7	Mario	100	84 1/2	—
360,800	Jan.-July	7	Rio das Flores	100	91 1/2	—
1,145,000	Jan.-July	7	Sapucahy	100	169	160 000-170 000
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200	192	—
1,137,100	Jan.-July	7	do gold	200	140	—
6,079,800	Mar.-Sept.	7	Somocuma	200	87 1/2	87 1/2 1/2
1,171,150	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	do gold	200	140	—
950,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Valenciana	200	140	—
TRAMWAYS.						
1,783,300	Jan.-July	5	Cam. e Viag. Fluminense	200	168	167 000-169 000
431,553	do	5	Caris Urbanos	200	199	—
797,500	do	7	do	100	107 1/2	—
1,545,500	Feb.-Aug.	7	Niteroi gold	200	198	—
249,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pernambuco	200	198	—
250,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Anna	200	198	—
278,000	do	6 1/2	Villa Isabel	200	198	—
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	Ferry	100	100 1/2	—
12,000,000	Jan.-Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	210	—
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	CENTRAL SPARK FACTORY	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Quissana	200	192	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco	200	160	—
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Alliança	200	202 5/8	—
96,000	Jan.-July	7	Bimbley	200	—	—
400,000	May-Nov.	7	Bom Fim	200	—	—
1,138,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial	200	200	—
713,000	do	7 1/2	Carica	200	210	—
588,000	do	7	Confiança Industrial	200	198	—
600,000	do	7	Industrial Miteon	200	198	—
1,431,000	Jan.-July	7	Petropolis	200	198	—
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pio Grande	200	195	—
308,000	Jan.-July	7	Rio	200	—	—
1,000,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christovam	200	—	—
1,000,000	June-Dec.	6 1/2	S. João	200	—	—
350,000	May-Nov.	7	S. Lázaro	200	198	—
269,900	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	—	—
192,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Jeronymo	200	95	—
MISCELLANEOUS.						
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Archimedes	100	80	—
1,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Caixa de Resgates, publ.	200	192 1/2	—
150,000	Feb.-Aug.	8	Construtora	200	—	—
500,000	Jan.-July	8	Elevador de Fm. de Chumbo	200	—	—
650,500	do	8	Empresa de Obras Publicas	200	—	—
498,800	do	8	Docas D. Pedro II.	200	195	—
1,600,200	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macaé	200	—	—
1,500,000	Jan.-July	8	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon.	200	—	—
260,000	do	8	Melhoramentos U. de Niteroi	200	—	—
600,000	Jan.-July	8	Nacional de Oleos	200	185	—
90,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Nova Industria	100	100 5/8	—
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Nova Industria S. Theodor	200	192	—
500,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Servicos Maritimos	200	192	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,200\$	June-Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	100 3/4	—
13,260,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil	100\$	90	—
4,807,400	do	5	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100\$	90 1/2	—
4,617,800	do	5	Estados Unidos	100	90 3/4	—
8,000	do	5	do gold	100	86	—
6,363,300	May-Nov.	6	Prudal	100	86	87 1/2

## RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000	1,815,000\$	21,607	Bahia and Minas	—	200	—	—
4,000,000	600,000	461,250	Barro de Aratama	18 5/8-100 July 84	200	—	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	—	Leopoldina	1 1/2-100 Aug 94	200	135 3/4	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	91,910	do with coll.	1 1/2-100 Aug 94	200	115	—
290,000	290,000	5,520	Alcobaça and Campos	3 1/2-100 July 89	200	—	—
3,000,000	600,000	—	Alcobaça	—	200	—	—
3,000,000	600,000	—	Alcobaça	—	200	—	—
1,000,000	2,070,000	200 168	Alcobaça	6 1/2-100 Apr. 91	200	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	do 2 series	7 1/2-100 Jan. 91	200	—	—
—	600,000	—	do 3 series	7 1/2-100 Jan. 91	200	—	—
—	—	—	do sub-subsidiaries	—	200	—	—
8,000,000	8,000,000	674,112	Rio das Flores	6 1/2-100 May 89	200	160 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,414	S. Paulo and Rio	8 1/2-100 July 91	200	300 000	—
—	—	—	do sub-subsidiaries	—	200	—	—
30,000,000	5,000,000	—	Sapucahy	2 1/2-100 July 91	200	105 000	36 500-89 000
38,000,000	14,000,000	—	Somocuma	1 1/2-100 June 91	200	330 000-330 000	—
—	5,000,000	—	do prolongation	1 1/2-100 June 91	200	118 000	118 000-118 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	38,816	S. Paulo	6 1/2-100 Feb 84	200	72 000	72 000-70 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	S. Valenciana	—	200	—	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	—	Viag. Central do Brazil	—	200	70 000	—

## MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	108,217	Alliança	— July 91	200\$	350 000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bom Fim	—	200	90 000	103 3/4-100
3,000,000	3,000,000	83,293	Brazil Industrial	8 1/2-100 July 91	200	217 000	—
300,000	300,000	—	Brazilian	12 1/2-100 Aug 91	200	200 000	215 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,984	Carica	12 1/2-100 July 91	200	—	—
1,200,000	600,000	4,312	Confiança Industrial	16 1/2-100 July 91	200	240 000	—
—	300,000	—	do 2 series	16 1/2-100 July 91	200	110 000	—
2,400,000	400,000	—	Cruzeiro do Sul	1 1/2-100 July 91	200	62 000	64 000-100
400,000	400,000	—	do sub-subsidiaries	—	200	—	—
250,000	250,000	—	D. Isabel	—	200	220 000	260 000-100
600,000	600,000	9,092	Industrial Mineira	—	200	220 000	—
200,000	155,400	—	Industrial de Ouro Preto	—	200	145 000	—
200,000	200,000	—	Nacional de Seda	—	200	220 000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Pio Grande	12 1/2-100 July 91	200	220 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	39,000	Petropolis	9 1/2-100 July 89	200	110 000	163 000
3,000,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	1 1/2-100 July 91	200	110 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,321	Rio	14 1/2-100 July 88	200	210 000	210 000
1,200,000	600,000	19,377	S. Christovam	7 1/2-100 Jan. 91	200	180	—
—	300,000	—	do 2 series	7 1/2-100 Jan. 91	200	210 000	—
1,000,000	550,000	838	S. João	—	200	210 000	210 000-100
—	351,000	—	do 2 series	—	200	—	—
1,750,000	700,000	31,718	S. Lázaro	10 1/2-100 July 91	200	40	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	200	200 000	—
871,000	600,000	—	S. Pedro de Alcântara	— Aug 91	200	—	—
280,000	280,000	518	União Industrial	7 1/2-100 Jan. 91	200	—	—

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	1,016,400\$	25,618\$	Agricola do Brazil	2 1/2-100 July 91	200\$	120 000	120 000-100 000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Alliança do Brazil	—	200	150 000	—
5,000,000	500,000	84,143	Auxiliar	6 1/2-100 July 91	200	114 000	105 000-114 000
M 10,000,000	M2,000,000	—	do 2 series	—	200	—	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	18,081,995	Brasil	10 1/2-100 July 91	200	281 000	281 000-285 000
3,000,000	300,000	—	do 2 series	3 0 1/2-100 July 91	200	124 000	124 000-144 000
4,000,000	400,000	—	Classes Laboratorias	—	40	—	—
12,000,000	1,200,000	49,582	Colonial do Brazil	5 1/2-100 July 91	200	82 500	82 500-83 500
20,000,000	2,000,000	4,456,632	Colonizadora e Agricola	10 1/2-100 July 91	200	258 000	258 000-260 000
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	200	195 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	54,751	Commerciatario	4 1/2-100 July 91	200	102 000	—
20,000,000	2,000,000	4,456,632	Commerciat	10 1/2-100 July 91	200	250 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	200	65 500	—
80,000,000	8,000,000	71,514	Construtor do Brazil	2 1/2-100 July 91	200	130 500	130 000-139 500
1,000,000	100,000	91,174	Credito Commercial	9 1/2-100 July 91	200	120 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Credito Mercantil	—	40	—	—
2,000,000	200,000	28,000	Credito Publico	6 1/2-100 July 91	200	100 000	—
20,000,000	2,000,000	590,127	Credito Real do Brazil	5 1/2-100 July 91	200	200 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	200	—	—
—	—	—	do comm. dep.	—	40	45 000	—
5,000,000	500,000	4,054,550	Depositos e Descontos	15 1/2-100 July 91	200	275 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	English, Limited	—	200	—	—
100,000,000	10,000,000	684,138	Federai Unidos do Brazil	1 1/2-100 July 91	200	110 000	107 000-110 000
2,000,000	200,000	—	Federal do Brazil	—	20	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Federal do Brazil	—	20	—	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Francos-Brazilienos	—	40	40 000	41 000-000
8,000,000	800,000	1,070,000	Industrial e Mercantil	3 1/2-100 July 91	200	210 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	200	—	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	70,380	Intermediario	1 1/2-100 July 91	160	160 000	—
20,000,000	2,000,000	70,380	Lavoura e Commercio	4 1/2-100 July 91	200	115 000	114 000-115 500
L 250,000	L25,000	L400,000	London & Brazilian, Limited	4 1/2-100 July 91	200	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Mercantil do Brazil	10 1/2-100 July 91	200	210 000	210 000-210 000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Mutuo	—	4 000	—	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Nacional do Brazil (gold)	4 1/2-100 July 91	900000	80 500	80 500-92 000
—	—	—	Operacoes	—	4 000	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Povo	—	40	—	—
3,000,000	300,000	200,000	Populo	6 1/2-100 July 91	200	114 000	114 000-116 000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Rivile Janes do Brazil	2 1/2-100 July 91	200	228 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	4,054,550	Rial e Hypothecario	12 1/2-100 July 91	200	150 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	20,000	Sociedade Bancaria	2 1/2-100 July 91	200	130 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	22,000	Sul American	6 1/2-100 July 91	60	75 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	91,521	Uniao de Credito	4 1/2-100 Api 91	200	225 000	—
PROVINCIAL							
10,122,400\$	1,250,000\$	506,852\$	Credito Real S. Paulo	3 1/2-100 July 91	50	61 500	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	20	20 000	—
1,500,000	150,000	—	Rivile Janes do Brazil	6 1/2-100 July 91	200	228 000	—
11,000,000	1,100,000	—	Lavoura	5 1/2-100 July 91	100	125 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos	10 1/2-100 July 91	200	230 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	200	—	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000	Populo, S. Paulo	1 1/2-100 July 89	50	60 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	75,000	S. Paulo	8 1/2-100 July 91	200	210 000	—
24,000,000	2,400,000	—	Uniao, do	—	20	60 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Credito Real, Minas	2 1/2-100 July 91	20	—	—
3,000,000	300,000	20,240	Minas Geraes	12 1/2-100 July 91	100	105 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	181,365	Tratado	15 1/2-100 July 91	200	475 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	do 2 series	—	40	—	—
5,000,000	500,000	—	Credito Real, R. G. do Sul	3 1/2-100 July 91	20	—	—

